Australian Bureau of Statistics

1996

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM FRI 18 OCTOBER 1996

Health Classifications Used in the Australian Bureau of Statistics

HEALTH CLASSIFICATIONS USED IN THE AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS 1996

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 1219.0

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INQUIRIES

- *for further information about this publication,* contact Maureen Millar on Canberra (06) 252 6958 .
- *for further information about other ABS statistics and services,* please refer to the back page of this publication.

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INTRODUCTION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collects a range of data relevant to the health field. Its major collection is the five-yearly National Health Survey, which collects information on medical conditions, health risk factors and health-related actions (such as visits to health professionals). The ABS also conducts a number of regular and irregular collections on health-related topics, such as the annual Cause of Death collection and Children's Immunisation. In addition, health-related data are available from other statistical collections, such as the Australian National Accounts.

The purpose of this publication is twofold. First, it aims to increase awareness of classifications used by the ABS, so that users will be better able to comprehend and analyse ABS health data. Second, this publication sets out the classifications available on health-related topics, in the hope that these classifications will be adopted by other data collection agencies, and will result in the collection of more comparable health data across Australia. Both of these aims conform to the functions of the ABS as set out in the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*, in particular:

> (c) to ensure co-ordination of the operations of official bodies in the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics and related information, with particular regard to -
> (ii) the attainment of compatibility between, and the integration of, statistics compiled by official bodies; and
> (iii) the maximum possible utilisation, for statistical purposes, of information, and means of collection of information, available to official bodies.

However, it is important to note that some classifications included in this publication have been developed for use specifically within a particular survey methodology. Data collection agencies need to fully understand the context within which a classification is used before applying the classification to other collections.

This first issue of *Health Classifications used in the Australian Bureau of Statistics* outlines some of the major health-related classifications used by the ABS. It includes health classifications used in the ABS which have been developed by other organisations. It does not include non-health classifications used for presenting the results from ABS health collections, such as the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). However, non-health classifications which contain categories relevant to the health field have been included. For example, this publication contains an entry on the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, because that classification is used to classify the occupation of health professionals.

This publication does not attempt to present every list of categories used in the ABS which could be seen to be a 'classification'. Generally, a classification was only included in this publication if it contained a health-related category, which was further disaggregated into useful sub-categories. For example, the type of non-private dwelling classification used in the Census of Population and Housing was included because it contains five categories of non-private dwelling related to health, namely, private hospitals, public hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, hostels for the disabled and nursing homes. However, the Functional Classification of Buildings used in ABS construction statistics was not included in this publication, because it simply has the category Health, with no further disaggregation. Some decisions were also made on whether to include or

exclude certain classifications on the basis of their importance, complexity and usefulness.

This publication does not attempt to provide definitions of the wide range of terms used in the health statistics field. For a description of definitions used in health statistics, please refer to the ***National Health Data Dictionary*** published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

ACTIVITY FOR WHICH HELP IS NEEDED

Purpose

To classify the types of activities for which help is needed by respondents to the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Background

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers collected information about the type of activity for which people with a disability and/or persons aged 60 years or more needed help.

Broad categories

Self care
Mobility
Verbal communication
Health care
Home help
Home maintenance/gardening
Meal preparation
Financial management/writing letters
Transport

Example

Mobility
- Mobility away from home
- Mobility about the house
- Transferring to and from bed or chair

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	Type of activity for which help is needed Number of activities (broad categories) for which help is needed Number of tasks (detailed tasks) for which help is needed Who usually does tasks Whether task is difficult to do alone Reason could not do by self/would find difficult to do by self

Further information

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package (4432.0).

DISABLING CONDITIONS

Purpose

To identify conditions which were reported in response to a set of questions in the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers designed to identify the presence of a limitation, restriction or impairment.

Background

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers used a classification based on the International Classification of Diseases to classify the underlying cause of each impairment or restriction identified in the screening questions. It is not always possible to directly relate conditions to the disability or handicap a person may have.

Broad categories

Mental psychoses
- Senile psychoses
- Other psychoses

Other mental disorders
- Mental retardation
- Mental degeneration due to brain damage
- Slow at learning and specific delays in development
- Neurotic disorders, personality disorders and other non-psychotic mental disorders

Disorders of the eye and adnexa

Disorders of the ear and mastoid process

Nervous system diseases
- Paralysis
- Epilepsy
- Other diseases of the nervous system

Circulatory diseases
- Hypertensive disease
- Heart disease
- Other diseases of the circulatory system

Respiratory disease
- Asthma
- Bronchitis, emphysema and chronic obstructive airways disease
- Other diseases of the respiratory system

Arthritis (Osteo and Rheumatoid)

Other musculoskeletal disorders
- Disorders of the back
- Rheumatism, excluding the back
- Absence of limbs or parts of limbs
- Musculoskeletal deformities (excluding absence of limbs or parts of limbs)

Head injury and other brain damage

All other diseases and conditions

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	Type of disabling condition cross-classified by age and sex Main disabling condition cross-classified by age and sex

Further information

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package (4432.0).

World Health Organization (1977) ***International Classification of Diseases***, 1975 revision, Volume 1, Geneva.

HANDICAP, AREA OF

Purpose

To classify the area(s) of handicap of each person identified as having a handicap in the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Background

Persons were identified as having a handicap if there was a limitation in their ability to perform certain tasks associated with daily living. The limitation must be in relation to one or more of the broad categories below. This definition of handicap is consistent with the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps developed by the World Health Organization. Persons aged less than 5 years with one or more disabilities were all regarded as having a handicap, but were not classified by area of handicap.

Broad categories

Self–care	Need help for or difficulty in showering, bathing, dressing, eating, toileting, bladder or bowel control;
Mobility	Need help for or difficulty going places away from the home/establishment, moving about the house/establishment, transferring to and from a bed or chair, limitation in walking 200 metres, walking up or down stairs or using public transport;
Verbal communication	Need help for or difficulty understanding or being understood by strangers/family/friends/staff in the person's native language;
Schooling	Limited in the ability to attend school or needing to attend a special school or special classes;
Employment	Limited in the ability to work, the type of work performed and other work problems such as the amount of time off required and special arrangements which need to be made.

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	Area of handicap by age, sex, labour force status

Further information

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package (4432.0).

World Health Organization (1980) ***International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps***, Geneva.

HANDICAP, SEVERITY OF

Purpose

To further classify handicaps reported by respondents to the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers into one of profound, severe, moderate, mild or not determined category .

Background

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers classified severity of handicap in terms of the level of assistance required by the person with the disability in the areas of self care, mobility (including the use of public transport) and verbal communication, and limitations in employment and education.

Broad categories

(a) Profound handicap — personal help or supervision always required, or person is unable to perform one or more of the tasks in the first three areas above.

(b) Severe handicap — personal help or supervision is sometimes required.

(c) Moderate handicap — no personal help or supervision required, but the person has difficulty in performing one or more of these tasks.

(d) Mild handicap — no personal help or supervision required and no difficulty in performing any of the tasks, but the person uses an aid, or has difficulty in walking 200 metres or more, walking up or down stairs or picking up an object from the floor.

(e) Not determined – children aged less than five years identified as having a disability and persons with a schooling or employment handicap only.

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	Severity of total handicap, severity of self-care handicap, severity of mobility handicap and severity of communication handicap cross–classified by age, sex, labour force status

Further information

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package (4432.0).

HAPPINESS, SELF-ASSESSED

Purpose

To classify the perceived happiness of respondents to the 1989–90 National Health Survey.

Background

Respondents to the 1989–90 National Health Survey were asked to assess their overall happiness.

Broad categories

Very happy
Happy
Unhappy
Very unhappy

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey	Self–assessed happiness cross–classified by age, self–assessed health, whether experienced a long–term condition or recent illness

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

HEALTH PROBLEMS, PERCEIVED

Purpose

To classify the health issues perceived as problems by respondents to the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.

Background

The 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey asked respondents to identify from the following list what they thought were the main health problems in their area.

Broad categories

Alcohol problems
Drugs
Other substances
Diabetes
Heart problems
Diet/nutrition
Skin problems
Other
Don't know/not stated

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Perceived main health problem in respondent's area

Further information

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Detailed Findings (4190.0).

HEALTH STATUS, SELF–ASSESSED

Purpose

To classify the health status as perceived by respondents to the National Health Surveys and other health–related collections.

Background

The 1989–90 and 1995 National Health Surveys asked respondents aged 18 years or over to assess their general health status. In the 1992 Survey of Families in Australia, the self–assessed health status question was asked of persons aged 15 years or over. In the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, persons aged 13 years or over were asked to assess their own health status, and for those aged less than 13 years a responsible adult was asked to assess the respondent's health status. For the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and 1995 National Health Survey, the number of possible answers was increased from four to five. These differences should be taken into account by analysts comparing results across the surveys.

Because these data are self–reported, users should note that results may be difficult to interpret. Self–assessed health status merely attempts to gauge the respondent's perceived health status and should not be used as an indicator of actual health status.

Broad categories

For the 1989–90 National Health Survey and 1992 Survey of Families in Australia, the categories were:

Excellent
Good
Fair
Poor

For the 1995 National Health Survey and 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, the categories were:

Excellent
Very good
Good
Fair
Poor

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey 1995 National Health Survey 1992 Survey of Families in Australia 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Self-assessed health status cross-classified by age, sex, whether experienced a long-term condition or recent illness

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

Families in Australia: A Guide to Content and Procedures (4415.0).

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings (4190.0).

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES (ICD)

Purpose

To classify diseases and injury at fine levels of detail.

Background

The ICD is principally used by the ABS in classifying causes of death. The ABS currently uses the ninth version of this classification (ICD9). Planning is under way for the implementation of ICD10.

In applying the ICD to causes of death classification, Australia has adopted the World Health Organization definition for underlying cause of death, which is the disease or injury initiating the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury.

Broad categories

I	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases
II	Neoplasms
III	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders
IV	Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs
V	Mental Disorders
VI	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs
VII	Diseases of the Circulatory System
VIII	Diseases of the Respiratory System
IX	Diseases of the Digestive System
X	Diseases of the Genitourinary System
XI	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
XII	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue
XIII	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue
XIV	Congenital Anomalies
XV	Certain Conditions originating in the Perinatal Period
XVI	Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions

Supplementary Classification

– Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning

Example

Chapter	*Code*	*Title*
VI	320-389	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS
	330-337	HEREDITARY AND DEGENERATIVE DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
		OTHER CEREBRAL DEGENERATIONS
	331	Alzheimer's disease
	331.0	Pick's disease
	331.1	Senile degeneration of brain
	331.2	PARKINSON'S DISEASE
	332	Paralysis agitans, Parkinsonism or Parkinson's
	332.0	disease:
		not otherwise specified
		idiopathic
		primary
		Secondary Parkinsonism
	332.1	*Parkinsonism: due to drugs*
		syphilitic

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Cause of Death collection	Underlying cause of death cross-classified by age and sex
Perinatal Deaths collection	

Further information

Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).

Perinatal Deaths, Australia (3304.0).

World Health Organization (1977) ***International Classification of Diseases***, 1975 revision, Volume 1, Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES – CLINICAL MODIFICATION (ICD–CM)

Purpose

To classify morbidity data for indexing of medical records, medical care review, and ambulatory and other medical care programs, as well as for basic health statistics.

Background

The codes of the ICD-CM are more precise than those needed only for statistical groupings and trend analysis. For example, the ICD-CM allows the user to tell whether morbidity falling within Chapter XI 'Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium' occurred before, during, or after delivery.

The ICD-CM is used to classify patient diagnoses and procedures performed in private hospitals collected as part of the annual Private Health Establishments Collection (PHEC) undertaken by ABS. Although the ICD-CM allows classification at a very fine level of detail, the data received by ABS from State Health Authorities for the PHEC is classified at a very broad level (Chapters).

Broad categories

See entry under INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES (ICD) above.

Example

Chapter	*Code*	*Title*
XI	630–676	complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium
	650–659	normal delivery, and other indications for care in pregnancy, labor, and delivery

The following fifth-digit subclassification is for use with categories 651-659 to denote the current episode of care:

0 Unspecified as to episode of care or not applicable

1 Delivered, with or without mention of antepartum condition

2 Delivered, with mention of postpartum complication

3 Antepartum condition or complication

4 Postpartum condition or complication

651	MULTIPLE GESTATION
651.0	Twin pregnancy
651.1	Triplet pregnancy
651.2	Quadruplet pregnancy
651.8	Other specified multiple gestation
651.9	Unspecified multiple gestation
652	MALPOSITION AND MALPRESENTATION OF FETUS
	Unstable lie
652.0	Breach or other malpresentation successfully
652.1	converted to cephalic presentation
	Breech presentation without mention of version
	Breech delivery (assisted) (spontaneous) not
652.2	*elsewhere specified*
	Transverse or oblique presentation
	Oblique lie
	Transverse lie
	Face or brow presentation

	652.3	*Mentum presentation*
		High head at term
		Failure of head to enter pelvic brim
	652.4	Multiple gestation with malpresentation of one fetus or more
	652.5	Prolapsed arm
		Other specified malposition or malpresentation
	652.6	*Compound presentation*
		Unspecified malposition or malpresentation
	652.7	
	652.8	
	652.9	

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Admitted patient principal diagnosis Admitted patient principal procedure Admitted patients in acute and psychiatric hospitals – external cause of diagnosed principal condition Admitted patients in acute and psychiatric hospitals – place of occurrence of external cause Separations and bed-days in acute and psychiatric hospitals for alcohol and drug episodes (291, 292, 303-305) Separations and bed-days in acute and psychiatric hospitals for intellectual handicap episodes (317-319) Separations and bed-days in acute and psychiatric hospitals for social support and non medical episodes (V60-V63, V68) Number of separations for dialysis episode (V56) Number of separations for perinatal episode (760-779) Number of separations for dental episode (520-525) Number of endoscopies (gastro-intestinal and other) performed

Further information

AIHW *National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)*.

Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities (1978) *International Classification of Diseases (9th Revision) – Clinical Modification*, Volume 1, Edwards Brothers, Michigan, 1986.

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Purpose

To classify medical conditions (and other reasons for taking health–related actions) reported by respondents to the National Health Survey and related collections.

Background

This classification was first developed for use in coding responses to the 1983 Australian Health Survey. The classification was modified for the 1989–90 National Health Survey and revised a second time for use in the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and 1995 National Health Survey. All medical conditions (both recent and long–term conditions) and other reasons for taking health–related actions reported were classified to a list of selected conditions, symptoms and treatments adapted from the ninth version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD9). Special codes were created for some non–illness reasons for action (for example check–up, preventive measures) and for some frequently reported conditions which could not be reliably coded to ICD categories because insufficient detail was provided (for example back problems, virus, infection). For the 1995 National Health Survey, the classification contained approximately 130 categories.

Because these surveys used slightly differing classifications and questionnaires, care should be taken in comparing results between surveys.

Broad categories

(Based on ICD9 Chapter headings)
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases
Neoplasms
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders
Diseases of the Blood and Blood–forming Organs
Mental Disorders
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs
Diseases of the Circulatory System
Diseases of the Respiratory System
Diseases of the Digestive System
Diseases of the Genitourinary System
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue
Congenital Anomalies
Symptoms, Signs and Ill–defined Conditions
Injury and Poisoning
Supplementary Classifications of Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services
Disability (NEC)
Unspecified

Example

DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE

1995 Code	*Condition*	*ICD Code*	*Notes*
114	Psoriasis	696.1	
34	Skin rash (NOS)	782 (except 782.2)	
35	Eczema, dermatitis	691–693	INCLUDE skin allergies, heat eczema, nappy rash
36	Acne	706.0–706.1	INCLUDE pimples
37	Other diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	680–686, 690, 694–698 (except 696.1), 700–705, 706 (except 706.0–706.1)	INCLUDE scar tissue, sebaceous cyst, dry skin, baldness, corns, callus

Collection(s) in which classification used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 and 1995 National Health Surveys	Type of recent illness/injury experienced in the two weeks prior to interview Type of long-term condition experienced Medical condition(s) or other reason(s) for: most recent hospital inpatient episode, most recent visit to hospital (emergency or outpatients), most recent doctor consultation, most recent consultation with other health professional, day(s) away from work, school or other educational institution, bed day(s), other day(s) of reduced activity, use of medications. Cause of medical condition(s) Type of medical condition causing change in diet Type of condition caused by accident
1995 National Health Survey also collected:	Reason for most recent visit to a day clinic
1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Type of recent illness experienced in the two weeks prior to interview Type of long-term condition experienced Reason for: • visit to emergency/outpatients at a hospital • admission to hospital • most recent visit to doctor • consultation with Aboriginal Health Worker • consultation with nurse • use of medication • use of bush medicine • days of reduced activity Other recent illness

Further information

World Health Organization (1977) ***International Classification of Diseases***, 1975 revision, Volume 1, Geneva.

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

HEALTH RISK FACTORS

ALCOHOL RISK LEVEL

Purpose

To classify the alcohol risk level of adult respondents to the National Health Surveys according to the average daily amount of alcohol consumed over the reference week.

Background

According to the average daily intake, respondents are grouped into three categories of relative risk level based on recommendations of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC).

Broad categories

	Consumption per day ml[1]	
Relative Risk	Male	Female
Low	<50ml	<25ml
Medium	50–75ml	25–50ml
High	>75ml	>50ml

[1] Recommendations expressed in grams of absolute alcohol per day converted to millilitre equivalents using the ratio 1ml = 0.79g.

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey 1995 National Health Survey	Alcohol risk level cross -classified by age, sex, type of recent illness or long-term condition

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE

Purpose

To classify types of alcoholic beverages consumed by adult respondents to the National Health Surveys in the 3 days (1995) or 7 days (1989) prior to interview.

Background

Each alcoholic beverage consumed is classified into one of 7 categories.

Broad categories

Beer
- extra light
- low alcohol
- full strength

Wine
Spirits
Fortified wine
Other

Example

Wines

Red, white, rose, sparkling wine, home made wine, coolers, reduced/light alcohol wine, low alcohol wine.

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey 1995 National Health Survey	Type(s) of alcoholic beverage consumed in reference week by quantity of alcohol consumed Main type of alcoholic beverage consumed by age, sex Quantity of alcohol consumed by type of recent illness/long-term condition

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS

Purpose

To classify foodstuffs and nutrients apparently consumed by the Australian population.

Background

The Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients collection uses data from a range of sources (for example data from the agricultural census, or from imports and exports) to estimate the amount of food and nutrients available for consumption by the Australian population. The ABS has developed broad categories loosely based on the five food groups developed by the then Commonwealth Department of Health (meat/fish/eggs, cereals, dairy products, fruit/vegetables and fats) to classify the types of food apparently consumed. The sub-categories within each of these food groups are often based on the categories used in the original data source.

Broad categories

- Meat and meat products
- Poultry
- Seafood
- Dairy products (excludes butter, which is included in 'Oils and fats')
- Fruit and fruit products
- Vegetable and vegetable products
- Grain products
- Eggs and egg products
- Nuts
- Oils and fats
- Sugars
- Beverages
  - Non-alcoholic
  - Alcoholic (comprises beer, wine and spirits, the energy value of which includes the contribution made by alcohol)
- Nutrients
  - Protein (g)
  - Calcium (mg)
  - Iron (mg)
  - Retinol equivalent (micrograms)
  - Vitamin C (mg)
  - Thiamin (mg)
  - Riboflavin (mg)
  - Niacin equivalent (mg)
  - Energy value (kJ)
  - Fat (g)
  - Carbohydrate (g)

Example

- Meat and meat products
  - Carcass meat
    - Beef and veal
      - Beef
      - Veal
    - Lamb
    - Mutton
    - Pigmeat
    - Offal and meat not elsewhere included
    - Canned meat
    - Bacon and ham

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients collection	Apparent consumption of various foodstuffs cross-classified by age and sex Estimated supply of nutrients cross-classified by age and sex

Further information *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients* (4306.0).

BODY MASS INDEX

Purpose

To indicate body mass based on height and weight of respondents to health–related surveys.

Background

Self–reported height and weight were collected from respondents in the 1989–90 and 1995 National Health Surveys. No measurements of height and weight were taken as part of these Surveys.

Participants in the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey who gave permission had their height and weight measured.

All participants in the 1995 National Nutrition Survey, except pregnant women, were invited to have their height and weight measured. Height measurements were taken to the nearest 0.1 cm and two measurements were collected. The average of these was calculated. If the two measurements differed by more than 0.5cm, then a third measurement was taken and the average of the two closest values was taken. One weight measurement was taken, to the nearest 0.1 kg.

From height and weight data, Body Mass Index (BMI) is derived using Quetelet's formula:

weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m^2)

BMI values can be grouped into two sets of categories, defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) and the World Health Organization (WHO), as outlined below. Other indicators such as low-weight-for-age and low-height-for-age maybe considered more appropriate classifications for children and adolescents.

Broad categories

WHO Categories	*(kg/m²)*	*NHMRC Categories*	*(kg/m²)*
Severe Thinness	<16	Underweight	<20
Moderate Thinness	16–<17		
Mild Thinness	17–<18.5		
Acceptable weight	18.5–<20	Acceptable weight	20–<25
	20–<25		
Overweight	25–<30	Overweight	25–<30
Obesity	30+	Obese	30+

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey 1995 National Health Survey 1995 National Nutrition Survey 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Body Mass Index cross–classified by age, sex, exercise level

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Detailed Findings (4190.0).

For further information on the National Nutrition Survey, please contact the ABS Health Section on (06) 252 7995.

EXERCISE LEVEL

Purpose

To indicate levels of exercise undertaken by respondents to the National Health Surveys.

Background

In the 1989–90 and 1995 National Health Surveys, information about occasions of exercise for recreation, sport or fitness in the preceding two weeks was collected for each of the following categories:

- walking for exercise
- moderate exercise (defined as exercise or other activities that caused a moderate increase in the heart rate or breathing of the respondent)
- vigorous exercise (defined as exercise or other activities that caused the respondent to perspire and/ or resulted in a large increase in the heart rate or breathing of the respondent)

An exercise level of low, medium or high was derived for each respondent who reported some exercise in the previous two weeks. The aim was to produce a single descriptor of relative overall exercise level, and to indicate the quality of the activities undertaken in terms of maintaining heart, lung and muscle fitness.

The level is based on a score, derived from:

No. of times activity undertaken	X	Average time per session	X	Intensity

where Intensity is a measure of the energy expenditure required to carry out the exercise, expressed as a multiple of the resting metabolic rate. Because the NHS did not collect details of the types of activities undertaken, an intensity value was estimated for each of the walking, moderate and vigorous categories of exercise identified in the survey. The factors used in the 1989-90 NHS were 3.2 for walking, 5.7 for moderate exercise and 8.5 for vigorous exercise. These factors were retained for the 1995 NHS for comparability although a second set of factors was introduced reflecting recent developments in this field of statistics: 3.5 for walking, 5.0 for moderate exercise and 9.0 for vigorous exercise.

A score was derived from each of the three categories of exercise and then summed to provide a total for the respondent for that two week period. Based on that total score respondents were grouped into exercise levels as follows:

Broad categories

1989-90 and 1995 National Health Surveys

Categories	*Scores*
Did not exercise	Less than 1
Low	1 to 1499
Medium	1500 to 3250
High	Greater than 3250

1995 National Health Survey only

Categories	*Scores*
Sedentary	Less than 100
Low	100 to 1599
Medium	1600 to 3200, or greater than 3200 and less than 2 hours vigorous exercise
High	Greater than 3200 and 2 or more hours vigorous exercise

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey 1995 National Health Survey	Exercise level cross–classified by age, sex, body mass index

Further information ***National Health Survey User's Guide*** (4363.0).

FOOD CONSUMED

Purpose

To classify the types of foods and beverages consumed by respondents to the 1995 National Nutrition Survey.

Background

The 1995 National Nutrition Survey collected information on food and drink consumed by respondents during the 24 hours up to the previous midnight (which is repeated on another day for 10–15% of participants).

The following major food groups will be used to aggregate food intake data collected in the survey. These food groups have been developed by experts in the nutrition field, based on the food groups used in previous surveys.

Broad categories

Category	*Food types*
Cereals and cereal products	Flours and other cereal grains and starches Regular breads, and rolls Breakfast cereals, plain Fancy breads, flat breads, English–style muffins and crumpets Pasta and pasta products Rice and rice products Breakfast cereals, mixed source Breakfast cereal, hot porridge type
Cereal–based products and cereal based dishes	Sweet biscuits Savoury biscuits Cakes, buns, muffins, scones, cake–type desserts Pastries Mixed dishes where cereal is the major ingredient Batter–based products
Fruit; fruit products and dishes	Pome fruit Berry fruit Citrus fruit Stone fruit Tropical fruit Other fruit Mixtures of two or more groups of fruit Dried fruit, preserved fruit Mixed dishes where fruit is the major component
Vegetables; vegetable products and dishes	Potatoes Cabbage, cauliflower and similar brassica vegetables Carrot and similar root vegetables Leaf and stalk vegetables Peas and beans Tomato and tomato products Other fruiting vegetables Other vegetables and vegetable combinations Dishes where vegetable is the major component
Legumes; pulses; legume and pulse products and dishes	Mature legumes and pulses Mature legumes and pulse products and dishes

Category	*Food types*
Meat; poultry; game; meat, poultry and game products and dishes	Muscle meat Game and other carcass meats Poultry and other feathered game Organ meats and offal, products and dishes Sausages, frankfurts and saveloys Processed meat Mixed dishes where beef or veal is the major component Mixed dishes where lamb or pork, bacon, ham is the major component Mixed dishes where poultry or game is the major ingredient
Fish; seafood; fish and seafood products and dishes	Fin fish (excluding canned) Crustacea and molluscs (excluding canned) Other sea and freshwater foods Packed (canned and bottled) fish and seafood Fish and seafood products Mixed dishes with fish or seafood as the major component
Eggs; egg products and dishes	Eggs Dishes where egg is the major ingredient Egg substitutes and dishes
Milk; milk products and dishes	Dairy milk Yoghurt Cream Cheese Frozen milk products Other dishes where milk or a milk product is the major component Milk substitutes Flavoured milks
Fats and oils	Dairy fats Margarine Vegetable oil Other fats Unspecified fats
Soup	Soup Dry soup mix
Savoury sauces and condiments	Gravies and savoury sauces Pickles, chutneys and relishes Salad dressings Stuffings
Snack foods	Potato snacks Corn snacks Extruded snacks Pretzels and snack crackers
Sugar; sugar products and dishes	Sugar, honey and syrups Jam and lemon spreads, chocolate spreads Dishes and products other than confectionery where sugar is the main component
Cereal–, fruit–, nut–, and seed–bars; confectionery	Chocolate and chocolate–based confectionery Cereal–, fruit–, nut– and seed–bars Other confectionery

Category	*Food types*
Non–alcoholic beverages	Tea Coffee and coffee substitutes Fruit and vegetable juices and drinks Soft drinks, flavoured mineral waters and electrolyte drinks Mineral waters and water
Alcoholic beverages	Beers Wines Spirits Other alcoholic beverages
Infant formulae, and foods; human breast milk	Infant formulae and human breast milk Infant cereal products Infant foods Infant drinks
Special dietary foods	Formula dietary foods Enteral formula
Miscellaneous	Beverage flavourings Yeast; yeast, vegetable and meat extracts Artificial sweetening agents Herbs, spices, seasonings and stock cubes Essences Chemical raising agents and cooking ingredients

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1995 National Nutrition Survey	Food and beverage consumed cross–classified by age, sex, employment and income status and occupation (collected as part of the National Health Survey) Food and beverage consumed cross–classified by height, weight, waist and hip measurements, blood pressure

Further information

For further information on the 1995 National Nutrition Survey, please contact ABS Health Section on (06) 252 7995.

HYPERTENSION

Purpose

To classify the hypertension status of respondents to the 1995 National Nutrition Survey.

Background

The 1995 National Nutrition Survey asked people aged 16 years and older if they were currently taking any medications to control their blood pressure. It is anticipated that the National Nutrition Survey will report on definition of hypertension and its sub–categories, based on the following classifications used in the WHO MONICA project for people aged 35–64 years.

Broad categories

Category	*Definition*
Controlled hypertensive	On tablets for blood pressure, SBP<160 mmHg and DBP<95 mmHg
Treated, uncontrolled hypertensives	On tablets for blood pressure, SBP>=160 mmHg and/or DBP>=95 mmHg
Untreated hypertensives	Not on tablets for blood pressure, SBP>=160 mmHg and/or DBP>=95 mmHg
Total hypertensives	On tablets for blood pressure and/or SBP>=160 mmHg and/or DBP>=95 mmHg
Normotensives	Not on tablets for blood pressure, and SBP<160 mmHg and DBP<95 mmHg

SBP refers to Systolic Blood Pressure
DBP refers to Diastolic Blood Pressure

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1995 National Nutrition Survey	Hypertension status cross–classified by age, sex, employment and income status and occupation (collected as part of the National Health Survey) Hypertension status cross–classified by height, weight, waist and hip measurements

Further information

For further information on the 1995 National Nutrition Survey, please contact ABS Health Section on (06) 252 7995.

INFANT SLEEPING POSITION

Purpose

To classify the different sleeping positions of infants for the 1992 Survey of Infant Sleeping Positions, and to refer to the position an infant is usually placed in to sleep and the position an infant usually changed to.

Background

The Survey of Infant Sleeping Positions was conducted in 1992 as a result of medical research which suggested that the sleeping position of infants is a factor affecting the risk of death due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). This research suggests that those infants who sleep on their stomach (prone) have a higher risk of SIDS deaths than those who sleep in other positions. The survey was conducted to identify the patterns of sleeping positions and to enable the targeting of relevant education programmes for parents and carers.

Broad categories

- Back
- Stomach
- Side
- Don't know

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1992 Survey of Infant Sleeping Positions	Position in which infant put to sleep Position which infant changes to during sleep

Further information

Survey of Infant Sleeping Positions, Australia, July 1992 (4386.0).

SMOKER STATUS

Purpose

To classify the current smoking status of adult respondents (over 18 years of age) to the National Health Survey.

Background

According to whether the respondents currently smoke or not, they are categorised into one of 3 categories (based on the concept of regular smoking).

Broad categories

Smoker
Ex-smoker
Never smoked

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989-90 National Health Survey 1995 National Health Survey	Smoker status cross-classified by age, sex, whether reported recent illness or long-term condition

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

SUBSTANCE USE PROBLEMS, PERCEIVED

Purpose

To classify substance use problems as perceived by respondents to the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.

Background

The 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey asked respondents to identify from the following list what they thought were the main substance use problems in their area.

Broad categories

Alcohol
Marijuana
Other drugs
Petrol sniffing
Glue sniffing
Other dangerous substances
Not stated

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Perceived substance use problem in respondent's area

Further information

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Detailed Findings (4190.0).

TIME USE ACTIVITIES

Purpose

To classify the types of activities that people spend time doing.

Background

The 1992 Time Use Survey collected information about a number of health-related activities. This includes time spent on health-related actions (personal health care and purchase of health-related services for self or children) and health related activities (sleeping; eating and drinking; sport, exercise and outdoor activity; relaxing; and caring for sick children and adults). Further information is available for persons self-identified as persons with a disability or a severe handicap, and for persons identified as principal carers for adults with a severe handicap(s) and children with a severe handicap(s).

Broad categories

0 Labour force
1 Domestic activities
2 Child care/minding
3 Purchasing goods and services
4 Sleeping, eating and personal care
5 Education
6 Voluntary work and community participation
7 Social life and entertainment
8 Active leisure
9 Passive leisure

Example

8 Active leisure
- 81 Sport, exercise and outdoor activities
  - 810 Sport, exercise and outdoor activities not further described
  - 811 Sport (organised)
  - 812 Exercise not elsewhere specified
  - 813 Going for a walk, walking for exercise
  - 814 Playing, informal sport
  - 815 Fishing, bushwalking, other outdoor
  - 816 Voluntary administration and support activities for sport and outdoor activities
  - 819 Sport, exercise and outdoor activities not elsewhere specified

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1992 Time Use Survey	Time spent on various health-related activities cross-classified by age and sex

Further information

Time Use Survey, Australia - User's Guide (4150.0).

WAIST TO HIP RATIO

Purpose

To identify adults at increased risk for cardiovascular disease, according to their Waist to Hip Ratio (WHR).

Background

All participants in the National Nutrition Survey were invited to have their waist and hip measurements taken, except for pregnant women. Two measurements of waist and hip circumference were taken according to the World Health Organization protocol and recorded to the nearest 0.1cm. The waist was measured midway between the inferior margin of the last rib and the crest of the ileum. The hip was measured at the maximum circumference around the buttocks.

From waist to hip data, WHR is derived. The categories outlined below are considered appropriate to identify those adults at increased risk of cardiovascular disease. WHR may not be an appropriate indicator for children and younger adults.

Broad categories

Category	*WHR threshold for concern*
Males	Greater than 0.9
Females	Greater than 0.8

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1995 National Nutrition Survey	WHR cross tabulated by age and sex

Further information

For further information on the 1995 National Nutrition Survey, please contact ABS Health Section on (06) 252 7995.

HEALTH ACTIONS

DENTAL CONSULTATION, TYPE OF TREATMENT/SERVICE

Purpose

To classify the types of treatments and services received at dental consultations reported by respondents to the National Health Surveys.

Background

Each treatment or service received or arranged at the respondent's most recent dental consultation was classified into one of 11 categories. More than one category could apply to each consultation.

Broad categories

Tooth extraction
X–ray
Clean/polish
Fluoride treatment/coating
Filling
Dentures prepared/fitted
Dentures maintenance/repair
Braces/bands maintenance or fitting
Check–up
Other
No treatment

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey 1995 National Health Survey	Type of treatment/service received at most recent dental consultation cross-classified by age, sex.

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

DISABILITY, AIDS

Purpose

To classify the types of aids used or needed by respondents to the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Background

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers collected information about aids used/needed (list of 57 items) by people with a disability.

Broad categories

Self-care aids
Mobility aids
Communication aids
Medical care aids
Car modifications
Other aids and appliances

Example

Communication aids
- Hearing aids
- Teletext
- Telephone attachment/adaption
- Writing aids
- Computers
- Speaking aids – electrolarynx
- Glasses, contact lenses, etc.
- Braille books, Braille watch
- Talking books, cassettes, large print books
- Page turners, reading frames
- Other reading/sight aids
- Intercom
- Other communication aids

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	Types of aid used Tasks for which aids used: self-care mobility communication other Number of types of aids in each of the categories above Number of aids in each of the categories above Type of aids needed Main aid needed

Further information

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package (4432.0).

DOCTOR CONSULTATION, TYPE OF TREATMENT/SERVICE

Purpose

To classify the types of treatments and services received or arranged at doctor consultations reported by respondents to the 1989–90 National Health Survey (other than consultations at hospital).

Background

Each treatment or service received or arranged was classified into one of 9 categories. More than one category could apply to each consultation.

Broad categories

Injection
Given/prescribed medication
Arranged for admission to hospital/nursing home/etc.
Checked blood pressure
Took or arranged X–ray
Took or arranged blood test
Took or arranged urine test
Took or arranged other test
Arranged further appointment

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey	Type of treatment/service received or arranged at doctor consultation cross-classified by age, sex, type of recent illness

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

HEALTH ACTIONS

Purpose

To classify the types of health actions taken by respondents to the National Health Surveys.

Background

Respondents to the National Health Surveys were asked whether they had taken any of the health–related actions listed below in the two weeks prior to interview. The list is not intended to cover every possible action that a person may have taken in relation to their health, but reflects the main areas of interest and expected actions.

Broad categories

Visit to a hospital
- admission
- casualty/outpatient

Visit to a day clinic
Doctor Consultation
Dental Consultation
Consultation with other health professional
Use of medications
- vitamins, minerals, natural or herbal medications
- other medications

Days of reduced activity
- days away from work or school
- other days of reduced activity

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey	Type of health–related action taken cross–classified by age, sex, type of recent illness
1995 National Health Survey	Type of health–related action taken cross–classified by age, sex, type of recent illness

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

HEALTH ACTIONS — ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS

Purpose

To classify the types of health actions taken by respondents to the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.

Background

The 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey collected data on the type of health actions that respondents took in the two weeks prior to interview.

Broad categories

Used medication
Used bush medicine
Consulted a doctor
Reduced daily activities
Visited emergency/outpatients clinic
Was admitted to hospital
Consulted an Aboriginal health worker
Consulted a nurse

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Type of health action taken in the two weeks prior to interview cross-classified by age and sex

Further information

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Detailed Findings (4190.0).

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL CONSULTED

Purpose

To classify the types of health professionals consulted by respondents to the National Health Surveys (other than consultations at hospital).

Background

Respondents to the National Health Surveys are asked whether they have visited any of the health professionals listed below in the two weeks prior to interview. The 1989–90 National Health Survey also asked respondents about consultations with selected health professionals in the twelve months prior to interview. For the 1989–90 NHS, there were 18 categories. For the 1995 NHS, the number of categories was increased to 20.

Broad categories

For the 1989–90 National Health Survey:

Doctor – General Practitioner
Doctor – Specialist
Dentist/Dental Professional
Acupuncturist
Chemist
Chiropodist/Podiatrist
Chiropractor
Dietician
Herbalist
Naturopath
Nurse – school
Nurse – baby health
Nurse – other (excluding dental nurse)
Optician/Optometrist
Osteopath
Physiotherapist
Psychologist
Social Worker/Welfare Officer

For the 1995 National Health Survey:

Doctor – General Practitioner
Doctor – Specialist
Dentist/Dental Professional
Acupuncturist
Audiologist/Audiometrist
Chemist
Chiropodist/Podiatrist
Chiropractor
Dietician/Nutritionist
Herbalist
Hypnotherapist
Naturopath
Nurse
Occupational Therapist
Optician/Optometrist
Osteopath
Physiotherapist/Hydrotherapist
Psychologist
Social Worker/Welfare Officer
Speech Therapist/Pathologist

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey	Type of health professional consulted in the two weeks and twelve months prior to interview cross -classified by age, sex, type of recent illness
1995 National Health Survey	Type of health professional consulted in the two weeks prior to interview cross-classified by age, sex, type of recent illness

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

IMMUNISATION STATUS

Purpose

To classify the immunisation status of children. The derivation of immunisation status is based on the National Health and Medical Research Council Standard Childhood Vaccination Schedules (current at the time of the surveys), and usually relates to children aged 0 – 6 years.

Background

Immunisation status describes the degree to which a child has received:

–the recommended course of vaccinations against one condition listed on the schedule appropriate for that child's age, or

–the recommended course of vaccinations against all conditions listed on the schedule appropriate for that child's age.

Broad categories

Fully immunised
Partly immunised
Not immunised
Not known

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey	Immunisation status for specified condition by selected age groups
1995 Children's Immunisation and Health Screening Survey	

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

National Health and Medical Research Council (1994) ***The Australian Immunisation Procedures Handbook, 5th Edition***, AGPS.

Children's Immunisation, Australia, April 1995 (4352.0).

MEDICATION, GENERIC

Purpose

To classify medications reported by respondents to the 1995 National Health Survey as medications they had used during the two weeks prior to interview.

Background

Respondents to the 1995 National Health Survey were asked to specify the name of the medication(s) used during the two weeks prior to interview. Each medication was then classified according to generic type, using selected categories from those used in the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification.

Broad categories

1. Arthritis Drugs
2. Allergy Medications
3. Asthma Medications
4. Diabetes Medications
5. Heart and Blood Pressure Drugs
6. Fluid/Diuretic Medications
7. Serum Lipid Reducing Agents
8. Analgesic Medications
9. Psycholeptic Medications
0. Medications for Anxiety/Depression/Nervous Conditions

plus Vitamin and Mineral Supplements
Cough/Cold Medications
Skin Ointments and Creams
Stomach Medications
Laxatives
Other Medications (including Antibiotics)
Don't Know/Can't Remember

Example

4. Diabetes Medications
   - A10A Insulins
     - 4101 Insulin (regardless of type)
   - A10B Oral Blood Glucose Lowering Drugs
     - 4201 Chlorpropamide
     - 4202 Glibenclamide
     - 4203 Gliclazide
     - 4204 Glipizide
     - 4205 Metformin
     - 4206 Tolbutamide
   - 4999 Other Diabetes Medications (NEC)

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1995 National Health Survey	Generic type of medication used by respondents during the two weeks prior to interview cross-classified by whether reported a recent illness

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology, Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification Index: alphabetically sorted according to nonproprietary drug name, WHO, Oslo, 1994.

MEDICATION, REPORTED

Purpose

To classify the types of medications reported as used by respondents to the National Health Surveys.

Background

The 1989–90 and 1995 National Health Surveys use the following categories to classify the type(s) of medication(s) used in the two weeks prior to interview as reported/ identified by respondents. For the 1989–90 NHS, there were 10 categories. For the 1995 NHS, the number of categories was increased to 16.

Broad categories

For the 1989–90 National Health Survey:

Cough medicines, other remedies for colds
Medications for allergy
Skin ointments or creams excluding cosmetic creams
Medications for stomach, or laxatives
Fluid tablets, medications for heart problems, blood pressure
Vitamin or mineral supplements
Sleeping pill/medications
Pain relievers
Tranquillisers, sedatives, medications for nervous conditions
Other medications

For the 1995 National Health Survey:

Medications for diabetes
Asthma medications
Medications for arthritis
Medications for cough/colds
Skin ointments/creams
Stomach medications
Laxatives
Medications for allergies
Fluid tablets/diuretics
Medications for heart problems/blood pressure
Medications to lower cholesterol/triglycerides
Pain relievers
Sleeping medications
Medications for anxiety/nervous tension/depression
Other tranquillisers or sedatives
Vitamin or mineral supplements
Herbal or natural medicine
None of the above

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey 1995 National Health Survey	Reported type of medication used by respondents during the two weeks prior to interview cross–classified by whether reported a recent illness

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

PAIN RELIEVERS, SLEEPING MEDICATIONS, TRANQUILLISERS AND SEDATIVES

Purpose

To classify medications reported by respondents to the 1989–90 National Health Survey as pain relievers, sleeping medications, tranquillisers or sedatives they had used during the two weeks prior to interview.

Background

Respondents to the 1989–90 National Health Survey were asked to specify the name of each pain reliever, sleeping medication, tranquilliser or sedative used during the two weeks prior to interview. Each medication was then classified according to generic type.

Broad categories

1. Pain relievers – Narcotic Analgesics
2. Pain relievers – Antipyretic Analgesics
3. Hypnotics/Sedatives – Barbiturates
4. Hypnotics/Sedatives – Benzodiazepines
5. Other Hypnotics/Sedatives
6. Antidepressants
7. Tranquillisers
8. Sleeping pills, Pain relievers, Tranquillisers and Sedatives – Not classifiable

Example

6.
Antidepressants

601	Amitriptyline HC1
602	Clomipramine HC1
603	Desipramine HC1
604	Dothiepin HC1
605	Doxepin HC1
606	Imipramine HC1
607	Isocarboxazid
608	Mianserin HC1
609	Nortriptyline HC1
610	Tranylcypromine–Sulphate
612	Trimipramine
690	Other Antidepressants

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1989–90 National Health Survey	Type of pain relievers used by respondents during the two weeks prior to interview cross–classified by type of recent illness Type of sleeping medications, tranquillisers or sedatives used by respondents during the two weeks prior to interview cross–classified by type of recent illness

Further information

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

HEALTH SERVICES

ADMITTED PATIENT ACCOMMODATION STATUS UNDER MEDICARE

Purpose

To classify the accommodation status of admitted patients under Medicare.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the number of patient separations (day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals) and occupied bed days (acute and psychiatric hospitals) within each Medicare accommodation category in the last financial year.

Broad categories

Eligible public patients
Eligible private patients
Eligible Department of Veterans' Affairs patients
Eligible other patients
Ineligible patients

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Number of separations/occupied bed days during the last financial year for each category

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

ADMITTED PATIENT CLASSIFICATION

Purpose

To classify patients admitted to private health establishments according to the area of medical treatment received.

Background

The annual Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on patients, staffing and finances from private day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia. The Collection uses the following categories, based on Medicare Benefits Schedule item numbers, to classify patients according to the type of treatment received.

Broad categories

For day hospital facilities the categories are:

Advanced surgery
Surgery
Minor surgery
Obstetrics
Psychiatric
Medical
Other

For acute and psychiatric hospitals the categories are:

Nursing home
Advanced surgery
Surgery
Minor surgery
Obstetrics
Psychiatric, unit or program designated as such by registered health benefit funds
Psychiatric, other
Rehabilitation, unit or program designated as such by registered health benefit funds
Rehabilitation, other
Medical
Other

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Acute and psychiatric hospitals: Number of separations and occupied bed–days for each category by whether same–day or overnight–stay patient Day hospital facilities: Number of separations for each category

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health, ***Medicare Benefits Schedule Book (Operating from 1 November 1995)***, AGPS, Canberra.

ADMITTED PATIENTS
INSURANCE STATUS

Purpose

To classify the insurance status of patients in private hospitals in Australia.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection uses the following categories to classify patient separations (day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals) and occupied bed days (acute and psychiatric hospitals) according to the insurance status of the patient.

Broad categories

Hospital insurance
- Basic table only
- Basic plus supplementary

No hospital insurance

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Number of separations/occupied bed days during last financial year of each insurance status category

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

ANAESTHESIA

Purpose

To classify the different types of anaesthesia treatment performed in private day hospital facilities.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the number of separations for which anaesthesia treatment was performed in the last financial year.

Broad categories

Nil/local anaesthetic
- Nil
- Local

All other anaesthetic types

General anaesthesia
- Regional – regional anaesthesia/regional nerve block, including epidural anaesthesia, with or without sedation
- Intravenous Sedation
- Neuroleptic – with or without local infiltration
- Multiple

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Number of separations of each category performed during last financial year in day hospital facilities

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0).***

CARE PROVIDED

Purpose

To classify the types of care provided to people with long–term illnesses or disabilities and persons aged 60 years or more who responded to the 1992 Survey of Families in Australia.

Background

The 1992 Survey of Families in Australia collected data on care provided to people with long–term illnesses or disabilities and persons aged 60 years or more by family members.

Broad categories

Meals (preparing, cooking, feeding)
Housework (vacuuming, washing, ironing, cleaning floors/bathrooms)
House Repairs/Maintenance
Personal Care (washing, bathing, dressing, toileting)
General Nursing Care (help to administer drugs, continuous supervision)

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1992 Survey of Families in Australia	Tasks for which help was provided by a family member Tasks for which help was received from a family member

Further information

March 1992–May 1992: Families in Australia Data Reference Package (4419.0).

HEALTH FACILITY

Purpose

To classify the types of health facility available within a specified distance to respondents to the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.

Background

The 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey collected data on whether certain types of health facility were located within a specified distance from the respondent.

Broad categories

Hospital
Community Health Centre
Chemist or Dispensary
Birthing Centre
Detoxification Centre
Aboriginal Medical Service or Medical Aid Post

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Whether each type of health facility was located within a specified distance

Further information

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Detailed Findings (4190.0).

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OR HEALTH SERVICE AVAILABLE

Purpose

To classify the types of health professional or health service available to respondents to the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.

Background

The 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey collected data on the availability (on a permanent or visiting basis) of certain types of health professional or health service.

Broad categories

Doctor/GP
Nurse
Aboriginal health worker
Dentist
Mental health services
Health promotional services
Ante-natal services
Diabetic services
Women's health services
Baby health services
Sexually transmitted diseases clinic
Flying medical services

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Whether type of health professional available within 25 kilometres

Further information

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Detailed Findings (4190.0).

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES, PROBLEMS WITH

Purpose

To classify the problems with local health services experienced by respondents to the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.

Background

The 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey asked respondents to identify any problems they had experienced with local health services.

Broad categories

No problems
Have to wait too long to be treated
Hours of operation not adequate
Inadequate facilities or staffing
Inadequate/poor treatment by staff
Other
Don't use/don't know/not stated

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Problems with local health services

Further information

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Detailed Findings (4190.0).

NON–ADMITTED PATIENT CARE

Purpose

To classify the types of care given to non-admitted patients of private health establishments.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects details of the type of treatment received by non-admitted patients to private day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Broad categories

For day hospital facilities the categories are:

Medical/surgical/diagnostic
- Dialysis
- Radiology and organ imaging
- Endoscopy
- Pathology
- Other

Psychiatric
Dental
Other

For acute and psychiatric hospitals the categories are:

Medical/surgical/diagnostic
- Dialysis
- Radiology and organ imaging
- Endoscopy
- Pathology
- Other

Alcohol and drug
Psychiatric
Dental
Pharmacy
Allied health services
Community health services
District nursing services
Other outreach services
Other

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Number of occasions of each type of service (day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals) Number of group sessions of each type of service (day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals)

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

PROCEDURES PERFORMED

Purpose

To classify the most commonly performed procedures in private day hospital facilities.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection uses Medicare Benefits Schedule Item Numbers to classify the most commonly performed procedures in day hospital facilities.

Broad categories

1 Professional Attendances
2 Diagnostic Procedures and Investigations
3 Therapeutic Procedures
4 Oral and Maxillofacial Services
5 Diagnostic Imaging Services
6 Pathology

Example

2 Diagnostic Procedures and Investigations
Group D1 – Miscellaneous Diagnostic Procedures and Investigations
Subgroup 1 – Neurology

11000	Electroencephalography
11003	Electroencephalography (prolonged recording of at least 3 hours duration)
11006	Electroencephalography (temporosphenoidal)
11009	Electrocorticography
11012	Neuromuscular electrodiagnosis (conduction studies on 1 nerve)
11015	Neuromuscular electrodiagnosis (conduction studies on 2 or 3 nerves)
11018	Neuromuscular electrodiagnosis (conduction studies on 4 or more nerves)
11021	Neuromuscular electrodiagnosis (repetitive stimulation for study of neuromuscular conduction)
11024	Central nervous system evoked responses, investigation of, (1 or 2 studies)
11027	Central nervous system evoked responses, investigation of, (3 or more studies)

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Number of procedures performed during last financial year in day hospital facilities

Further information

Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health, ***Medicare Benefits Schedule Book (Operating from 1 November 1995)***, AGPS, Canberra.

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

SEPARATION, MODE OF

Purpose

To classify the mode of separation of each patient from private hospitals in Australia.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the mode of separation of each patient from private day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Broad categories

For day hospital facilities the categories used are:

Discharge/transfer to a nursing home (whether usual residence or not)
Admitted from and returned to same acute hospital
Other discharge to an acute hospital
Discharge/transfer to a psychiatric hospital
Discharge/transfer to another health care accommodation (mothercraft hospital or hostel recognised by the Department of Human Services and Health unless this is the usual place of residence of the patient)
Left against medical advice/discharge at own risk
Died
Other (includes usual residence, own accommodation and welfare institutions, e.g. prisons, hostels and group homes providing primarily welfare services)
Not stated

For acute and psychiatric hospitals the categories used are:

Discharge/transfer to a nursing home (whether usual residence or not)
Discharge/transfer to an/another acute hospital
Discharge/transfer to a/another psychiatric hospital
Discharge/transfer to another health care accommodation (mothercraft hospital or hostel recognised by the Department of Human Services and Health unless this is the usual place of residence of the patient)
Reclassified this hospital (change of status among nursing home type, rehabilitation and other)
Left against medical advice/discharge at own risk
Statistical discharge (i.e. when leave period exceeds 7 days)
Died
Other (includes usual residence, own accommodation and welfare institutions, e.g. prisons, hostels and group homes providing primarily welfare services)
Not stated

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Number of separations during last financial year in each category

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

SPECIALISED SERVICES, ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

Purpose

To classify the areas of specialised services of private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects details of patient separations for each specialised service offered by private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Broad categories

Neonatal intensive care unit (level II)
Neonatal intensive care unit (level III)
Separate intensive care unit
Separate coronary care unit
Combined intensive care/coronary care unit
High dependency unit
Obstetric/maternity service
Specialist paediatric service
Cardiac surgery unit
Acute renal dialysis unit
Maintenance renal dialysis centre
Alcohol and drug unit
Psychiatric unit/ward
- General
- Child/adolescent
- Aged care

Rehabilitation unit
Oncology unit
IVF unit
Sleep centre
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) unit
Nursing home care unit
Aged care assessment unit
Domiciliary care service
Hospice/palliative care unit
Dedicated day surgery unit
Neurosurgical unit
Acute spinal cord injury unit
Burns unit
Major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit
Transplantation unit
- Bone marrow
- Renal
- Heart/lung
- Liver
- Pancreas

Infectious diseases unit
Refractory epilepsy unit
Clinical genetics unit
Diabetes unit
Other specialised services

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Number of separations during the last financial year for each service in acute and psychiatric hospitals Average number of beds available for each service during the last financial year Number of occupied bed days for each category

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

SPECIALISED SERVICES, DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Purpose

To classify areas of specialised services of private day hospital facilities.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the number of patient separations for each specialised service offered by private day hospitals.

Broad categories

General surgical
Paediatric
Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT)
Plastic/hand
Interventional radiology
Oral/dental
Ophthalmic
Orthopaedic
Gynaecology
Therapeutic anaesthesia
Urology
Renal dialysis
Oncology
In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF)
Endoscopy –
- Gastroscopy
- Colonoscopy
- Bronchoscopy
- Cystoscopy
- Other

Other specialised services

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Number of separations during the last financial year for each service in day hospital facilities

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

SURGICAL OR OBSTETRIC PROCEDURE

Purpose

To classify the types of surgical or obstetric procedures performed on admitted and non-admitted patients in private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the number of surgical or obstetric procedures performed on admitted and non-admitted patients in private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Broad categories

Advanced surgery
Surgery
Minor surgical
Obstetrics

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Number of procedures performed on all patients during the last financial year in acute and psychiatric hospitals

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

HEALTH WORKFORCE

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS CLASSIFICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS (ABSCQ)

Purpose

To classify post-secondary qualifications according to level of attainment and field of study.

Background

The ABSCQ was first used in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and has been introduced into other ABS collections. Data coded to the ABSCQ can be used to examine issues relating to health qualifications at a detailed level and can be related broadly to data on occupations coded to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupation (ASCO).

Broad categories

1 Business and Administration
2 Health
3 Education
4 Society and Culture
5 Natural and Physical Sciences
6 Engineering
7 Architecture and Building
8 Agriculture and Related Fields
9 Miscellaneous Fields

Example

2 Health
- 21 Medicine
  - 211 General Medicine
  - 212 Surgery
  - 213 Psychiatry
  - 214 Obstetrics and Gynaecology
  - 215 Anaesthesiology
  - 216 Pathology
  - 217 Radiology
  - 218 Internal Medicine
  - 219 Medicine, not elsewhere classified
- 22 Nursing
  - 221 Basic Nursing
  - 222 Midwifery
  - 223 Mothercraft Nursing
  - 224 Psychiatric Nursing
  - 225 Community Nursing
  - 229 Nursing, not elsewhere classified
- 23 Health Sciences
  - 231 Pharmacy
  - 232 Physiotherapy
  - 233 Occupational Therapy
  - 234 Radiography
  - 235 Optometry
  - 236 Chiropractic
  - 237 Speech Pathology
  - 238 Nutrition and Dietetics
  - 239 Health Sciences, not elsewhere classified
- 24 Dental Studies
  - 241 Dental Science
  - 242 Dental Assisting
  - 243 Dental Technology
- 25 Veterinary Studies
  - 251 Veterinary Science
  - 252 Veterinary Assisting

26 Other Health
291 Ambulance Service
292 Occupational Health and Safety
293 Other Health, not elsewhere classified

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Census of Population and Housing (1991 onwards)	Qualifications of all persons in all households
Labour Force Supplementary Surveys (collected annually)	Qualifications of all persons in all households in the sample

Further information

1991 Census Directory of Classifications: Census of Population and Housing (2904.0).

ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ) (1262.0).

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (ASCO)

Purpose

To classify the different occupations in the Australian workforce.

Background

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) was developed as an Australian national standard for the production and analysis of labour force statistics, human resources management, education planning, the listing of job applicants and vacancies, the provision of occupation information, conducting social and epidemiological research and for vocational guidance.

In the health field, data classified according to ASCO can be used to examine the characteristics of persons employed in health occupations. ASCO is a skill-based classification, which means that occupations relating to the health field are found under a number of broad categories, such as Professionals and Associate professionals.

Broad categories

1 Managers and Administrators
2 Professionals
3 Associate Professionals
4 Tradespersons and Related Workers
5 Advanced Clerical and Service Workers
6 Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers
7 Intermediate Production and Transport Workers
8 Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers
9 Labourers and Related Workers

Example

2 Professionals
- 23 Health Professionals
  - 231 Medical Practitioners
    - 2311 Generalist Medical Practitioners
      - 2311-11 General Medical Practitioner
      - 2311-81 Medical Practitioner in Training
    - 2312 Specialist Medical Practitioners
      - 2312-11 Anaesthetist
      - 2312-13 Dermatologist
      - 2312-15 Emergency Medicine Specialist
      - 2312-17 Obstetrician and Gynaecologist
      - 2312-19 Opthamologist
      - 2312-21 Paediatrician
      - 2312-23 Pathologist
      - 2312-25 Specialist Physician
      - 2312-27 Psychiatrist
      - 2312-29 Radiologist
      - 2312-31 Surgeon
      - 2312-79 Specialist Medical Practitioners, not elsewhere classified

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Census of Population and Housing (from 1986 onwards)	Occupation of all employed and unemployed persons in all households
Labour Force Surveys (compiled quarterly)	Occupations of all employed and unemployed persons in all households in the sample

Further information

ASCO – Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Information Paper (1221.0).

Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS, STAFF IN

Purpose

To classify the types of staff who work in emergency departments or emergency services units in private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the total number of full-time equivalent staff who work in emergency departments or emergency services units in private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Broad categories

Salaried medical staff
Registered nurses
Non-registered nurses

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Total number of full-time equivalent staff in each category who were employed during the last pay period before end of financial year in emergency department/services

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

HOSPITAL STAFF, TYPE OF

Purpose

To classify private hospital staff according to type.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the number of each type of staff in private day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Broad categories

Salaried medical officers
Nursing administrators
Nurse educators
Other registered nurses (including graduate nurses)
Enrolled nurses
Student nurses
Trainee/pupil nurses
Other nursing staff
Orderlies, porters, hospital attendants
Diagnostic and health professionals
Administrative and clerical staff
Catering and kitchen staff
Domestic staff
Engineering and maintenance staff
Other staff

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Total number of full-time equivalent staff in each category as at last pay period before end of financial year (day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals) Average number of full-time equivalent staff in each category for the financial year (day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals)

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

NURSING STAFF, TYPE OF

Purpose

To classify the types of nursing staff who work in various specialised areas of private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the number of nurses who worked during the last week of the pay period before the end of financial year in operating theatres, day surgery theatres, labour wards and special care units of private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Broad categories

Registered nurses with appropriate postgraduate qualifications
Other registered nurses
Non-registered nurses

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Total number of full–time equivalent nurses who worked during the last week of the pay period before end of financial year in the following areas: operating theatre day surgery theatre labour ward special care units

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

PSYCHIATRIC WARDS, STAFF IN

Purpose

To classify the types of staff who work in psychiatric wards of private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the total number of full-time equivalent staff in psychiatric wards (including drug/alcohol treatment/rehabilitation units) in private acute and psychiatric hospitals.

Broad categories

Registered nurses with appropriate postgraduate qualifications
Other registered nurses
Non-registered nurses
Allied health professional staff
Occupational therapists
Social workers
Psychologists
Other

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Total number of full-time staff who were employed during the last pay period before end of financial year in the following areas: Alcohol and drug treatment/rehabilitation units Psychiatric wards or units General Child/adolescent Aged care

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

HEALTH EXPENDITURE

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Purpose

To classify the different types of capital expenditure undertaken by private hospitals in Australia.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on gross capital expenditure and net capital expenditure of private day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals in the last financial year.

Broad categories

Land and buildings
Computer equipment/installations
Major medical equipment
Plant and other equipment
Intangible assets (e.g. formation expenses, goodwill)
Other capital expenditure

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Gross capital expenditure ($) for the last financial year Net capital expenditure ($) for the last financial year

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

HOSPITAL REVENUE

Purpose

To classify different types of private hospital revenue.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the amount of revenue generated by private hospitals in the last financial year.

Broad categories

Patient revenue
Recoveries
Other revenues

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Amount of hospital revenue (whole dollars) in the last financial year

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY COMMODITY CODE LIST (HESCCL)

Purpose

To classify commodities for which expenditure was made by households in the Household Expenditure Surveys (HES).

Background

The Household Expenditure Surveys collect information about expenditure on medical care and health items, and on such health risk factors as diet, alcohol and tobacco products, and lifestyle patterns (particularly expenditure on sports and general recreation activities). At the most detailed level, the HES Commodity Code List contains 424 items. These fine level items are grouped to form a medium level (99 items) and a broad level (17 items or expenditure groups) classification.

Broad categories

EXP 01 Current housing costs (selected dwellings)
EXP 02 Fuel and power
EXP 03 Food
EXP 04 Alcohol
EXP 05 Tobacco
EXP 06 Clothing and footwear
EXP 07 Household furnishings and equipment
EXP 08 Household services and operation
EXP 09 Medical care and health expenses
EXP 10 Transport
EXP 11 Recreation
EXP 12 Personal care
EXP 13 Miscellaneous goods and services
EXP 14 Income tax
EXP 15 Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwellings)
EXP 16 Other capital housing costs
EXP 17 Superannuation and life insurance

Example

EXP 09 Medical care and health expenses
- 70 Accident and health insurance
  - 451 Hospital, medical and dental insurance
  - 452 Ambulance insurance (separate insurance)
  - 453 Sickness and personal accident insurance
- 71 Practitioner's fees
  - 454 General practitioner doctor's fees
  - 455 Specialist doctor's fees
  - 456 Dental charges
  - 457 Optician's fees (including spectacles)
  - 458 Practitioner's fees, not elsewhere classified
- 72 Medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment
  - 459 Prescriptions
  - 460 Proprietary pain relievers (powders, tablets, liquids etc.)
  - 461 Proprietary ointments, lotions
  - 462 Proprietary medicines, not elsewhere classified
  - 463 Creams, tablets and medicine undefined
  - 464 Surgical dressings
  - 465 Therapeutic appliances and equipment
  - 466 Pharmaceutical products, not elsewhere classified
  - 467 Medicines, pharmaceutical products undefined
- 73 Other health charges
  - 468 Hospital charges
- 469 Health charges, not elsewhere classified

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Household Expenditure Surveys	Amount spent on various health related products and services

Further information

1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, User Guide (6527.0).

PENSION OR BENEFIT, TYPE OF

Purpose

To classify the different types of government pensions or benefits received by respondents to the National Health Surveys and other social surveys.

Background

The National Health Surveys collect information about government pensions/benefits received by people aged 15 years or more. The classification used in the 1995 National Health Survey is shown below.

Data classified in this way can be used to examine characteristics of persons receiving pensions for disability or sickness.

Similar classifications have also been used for the 1992 Health Insurance Survey, 1992 Time Use Survey, 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and in the Household Expenditure Surveys. For information about the income classifications used in these surveys, please contact the Classifications and Standards Section, ABS on (06) 252 6300.

Broad categories

Family Payment
Age Pension
Service Pension
Disability Support Pension/Invalid Pension
Widow's Pension
Wife's Pension
Carer's Pension
Sole Parent's Pension
Sickness Allowance/Sickness Benefit
Newstart Allowance/Job Search Allowance/Mature Age Allowance/Unemployment Benefit
Special Benefit
Additional Family Payment
Austudy/Abstudy
Austudy Supplement/Abstudy Supplement
Disability Pension
War Widow's Pension
Child's Disability Allowance
Overseas Pension or Benefit
Other Pension/Benefit

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1992 Health Insurance Survey	Persons receiving disability/sickness benefits by insurance status
1992 Time Use Survey	Persons receiving disability/sickness benefits by time spent on domestic activities, leisure, or sleeping, eating and personal care
1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	Pensions or benefits received cross-classified by disability status, area of handicap
1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	Persons receiving disability/sickness benefits by type of recent illness/long-term condition
Household Expenditure Surveys	Persons receiving disability/sickness benefits by amount spent on health-related products and services
National Health Surveys	Persons receiving disability/sickness benefits by type of recent illness/long-term condition

Further information

1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, User Guide (6527.0).

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package (4432.0).

Health Insurance Survey 1992 (4335.0).

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Detailed Findings (4190.0).

National Health Survey User's Guide (4363.0).

Time Use Survey, Australia - User's Guide (4150.0).

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Purpose

To classify the different types of recurrent expenditure undertaken by private hospitals in Australia.

Background

The Private Health Establishments Collection collects information on the amount of recurrent expenditure of private day hospital facilities and acute and psychiatric hospitals in the last financial year.

Broad categories

Wages and salaries (excluding on costs) (for each type of hospital staff)
Superannuation employer contributions
Payroll tax
On costs excluding superannuation and payroll tax
Drug supplies (pharmaceuticals)
Medical and surgical supplies (excluding repairs)
Food supplies
Fuel, light and power
Other domestic services
Repairs and maintenance
Patient transport
Administrative expenses
Interest payments
Depreciation
Contract services
Other recurrent expenditure

The classification for day hospital facilities also includes:

Payments to sessional medical officers

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Private Health Establishments Collection	Amount of recurrent expenditure (whole dollars) in the last financial year

Further information

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

AIHW ***National Health Data Dictionary (Version 4.0)***.

HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD RESEARCH CLASSIFICATION (ASRC)

The Australian Standard Research Classification (ASRC) is the collective name given to a set of three related classifications developed for use in the measurement and analysis of research and experimental development undertaken in Australia. Only two of these classifications are relevant to the health field: the Field of Research Classification (FOR) and the Socio-Economic Objective Classification (SEO).

The ASRC is highly concordant with similar classifications used nationally and internationally.

FIELD OF RESEARCH CLASSIFICATION (FOR)

Purpose

To classify research and development activity according to the field of research undertaken.

Background

The FOR classification is based primarily on recognised academic disciplines and evolving areas of study.

Broad categories

010000 Mathematical sciences
020000 Physical sciences
030000 Chemical sciences
040000 Earth sciences
050000 Information, computer and communication technologies
060000 Applied sciences and technologies
070000 General engineering
080000 Biological sciences
090000 Agricultural sciences
100000 Medical and health sciences
110000 Social sciences
120000 Humanities

Example

100000 Medical and health sciences
  100100 Immunology
    100101 Allergy
    100102 Cellular immunology
    100103 Humoral immunology and immunochemistry
    100104 Immunogenetics
    100105 Transplantation immunology
    100106 Tumor immunology
    100199 Immunology, not elsewhere classified

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Survey of Research and Experimental Development (annual)	Amount of expenditure in each field of research ($)

Further information

Australian Standard Research Classification 1993 (1297.0).

Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia (8104.0).

Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia (8109.0).

Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia (8111.0).

Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary (8112.0).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION (SEO)

Purpose

To classify research and development data according to the researcher's perceived purpose.

Background

In the health field, category 130000 Health is the most relevant. However, data on other health-related research may be found classified under other categories, such as category 150000 Social development and community services.

The SEO classification is aligned with the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) (see entry below).

Broad categories

010000 Defence
020000 Plant production and plant primary products
030000 Animal production and animal primary products
040000 Mineral resources (excluding Energy)
050000 Energy resources
060000 Energy supply
070000 Manufacturing
080000 Construction
090000 Transport
100000 Information and communication services
110000 Commercial services
120000 Economic framework
130000 Health
140000 Education and training
150000 Social development and community services
160000 Environmental knowledge
170000 Environmental aspects of economic development
180000 Environmental management and other aspects
190000 Natural sciences, technologies and engineering
200000 Social sciences and humanities

Example

130000 Health
- 130100 Clinical (organs, diseases and conditions)
  - 130101 Infectious diseases
  - 130102 Immune system and allergy
  - 130103 Blood disorders
  - 130104 Neurological disorders
  - 130105 Endocrine diseases (including diabetes)
  - 130106 Cardiovascular diseases
  - 130107 Inherited diseases
  - 130108 Cancer and related disorders
  - 130109 Surgical methods and procedures
  - 130110 Respiratory diseases (including asthma)
  - 130111 Hearing, vision and speech
  - 130112 Oro-dental
  - 130113 Digestive system
  - 130114 Arthritis, bone and joint disorders
  - 130115 Kidney diseases
  - 130116 Reproductive medicine
  - 130117 Skin and related conditions
  - 130118 Other organs, diseases and conditions
  - 130199 Clinical health not specific to particular organs, diseases and conditions

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Survey of Research and Experimental Development (annual)	Amount of expenditure on each socio-economic objective ($)

Further information

Australian Standard Research Classification 1993 (1297.0).

Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia (8104.0).

Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia (8109.0).

Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia (8111.0).

Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary (8112.0).

OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND STANDARD COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (ANZSCC)

Purpose

To classify goods and services produced in Australia and New Zealand.

Background

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Commodity Classification (ANZSCC) was developed by the ABS and Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) to facilitate the collection and presentation of goods and services statistics to aid the comparability of commodity statistics with import and export commodity statistics. The ANZSCC uses the Central Product Classification (CPC) as the basis for its structure.

In the health field, data classified according to the ANZSCC can be used to examine commodities such as food, drink, tobacco and health-related goods and services produced in Australia and New Zealand.

Broad categories

0 Agriculture, forestry and fishery products
1 Ores and minerals; electricity, gas and water
2 Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products
3 Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment
4 Metal products, machinery and equipment
5 Construction work and constructions; land
6 Trade services; hotel and restaurant services
7 Transport, storage and communications services
8 Business services; agricultural, mining and manufacturing services
9 Community, social and personal service

Example

ANZSCC	*Description*
4	Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment
48	Medical Appliances, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and Clocks
481	Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
481.11	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of alpha, beta or gamma radiation [X-ray apparatus (including parts, accessories and radiological apparatus)]
481.12	Electro-cardiographs; other electro-diagnostic apparatus (including apparatus for functional exploratory examination or for checking physiological parameters)
481.13	Ultra-violet or infra-red ray apparatus
481.14	Other instruments and appliances used in dental sciences (excluding syringes, needles and the like)
481.15	Medical, surgical or laboratory sterilizers
481.16	Syringes, needles, catheters, cannulae and the like
481.17	Opthalmic instruments and appliances, n.e.c.
481.18	Other instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences
481.18.10	Artificial kidney (dialysis) apparatus
481.18.90	Other

Further information

Australian and New Zealand Standard Commodity Classification (1254.0).

Manufacturing Production, Australia (8301.0).

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ANZSIC)

Purpose

To classify industries in the Australian and New Zealand economy.

Background

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) was developed for use in both countries for the production and analysis of industry statistics. It replaced the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which was used for many years. Full implementation of ANZSIC in ABS collections will be completed with the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Broad categories

A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
B Mining
C Manufacturing
D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
E Construction
F Wholesale Trade
G Retail Trade
H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants
I Transport and Storage
J Communication Services
K Finance and Insurance
L Property and Business Services
M Government Administration and Defence
N Education
O Health and Community Services
P Cultural and Recreational Services
Q Personal and Other Services

Example

O Health and Community Services
- 86 Health Services
  - 861 Hospitals and Nursing Homes
    - 8611 Hospitals (Except Psychiatric Hospitals)
    - 8612 Psychiatric Hospitals
    - 8613 Nursing Homes
  - 862 Medical and Dental Services
    - 8621 General Practice Medical Services
    - 8622 Specialist Medical Services
    - 8623 Dental Services
  - 863 Other Health Services
    - 8631 Pathology Services
    - 8632 Optometry and Optical Dispensing
    - 8633 Ambulance Services
    - 8634 Community Health Centres
    - 8635 Physiotherapy Services
    - 8636 Chiropractic Services
    - 8639 Health Services, not elsewhere classified
  - 864 Veterinary Services
    - 8640 Veterinary Services

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Labour Force Survey (compiled quarterly)	Persons employed in the health industry
Census of Population and Housing (1996 onwards)	Persons employed in the health industry
Australian National Accounts	Some of the data items available on the health and community services industry are: • Gross product • Gross operating surplus • Gross fixed capital expenditure • Gross capital stock • Consumption of fixed capital Some of the data items available on the health industry are: • Total wages, salaries and supplements paid • Government current and capital expenditure (all data items are published in $ million)

Further information

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (1292.0).

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (5204.0).

Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (5216.0).

AUSTRALIAN HARMONIZED CUSTOMS TARIFF (AHCT)

Purpose

To classify imports into Australia.

Background

The Australian Harmonized Customs Tariff (AHCT) is used by the ABS to classify imports into Australia. In the health field, import data can be used to examine the quantity of medical equipment and supplies that are imported into Australia.

Broad categories

See AUSTRALIAN HARMONIZED EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AHECC) above for Section and Chapter

Example

9018.11.00.16	Electro-cardiographs
9018.12.00.43	Utrasonic scanning apparatus
9018.13.00.44	Magnetic resonance imaging apparatus
9018.14.00.45	Scintigraphic apparatus
9018.19	Other:
9018.19.10.46	Physiological equipment for monitoring or recording respiration rate, heart beat rate, blood pressure or body temperature; NSA
9018.19.90	Other:
9018.19.90.18	Audiometers, single channel, of the screening type other than those used solely for testing the hearing of new born infants
9018.19.90.37	Kymographs
9018.19.90.47	Other electro-diagnostic apparatus (excluding electro-cardiographs, kymographs, physiological equipment, ultrasonic diagnostic imaging units, and audiometers single channel screening type)
9018.20.00.20	Ultra-violet or infra-red ray apparatus
9018.31.10.21	Syringes of plastic, designed for use with injection or puncture needles
9018.31.90.22	Syringes (excluding syringes of plastic designed for use with injection or puncture needles)
9018.32.10.25	Hypodermic disposable tubular metal needles
9018.32.10.26	Tubular metal injection or puncture needles (excluding hypodermic disposable)
9018.32.90.23	Tubular metal needles and needles for sutures (excluding injection or puncture needles)
9018.39.10.24	Catheters (excluding elastic gum woven catheters), cannulae, suction tubes and the like
9018.39.90.27	Elastic gum woven catheters
9018.41.00.01	Air turbine operated dental drill engines, comprising at least an operating handpiece and air supply controller
9018.41.00.02	Dental drill engines (excluding air turbine operated dental drill engines comprising at least an operating handpiece and air supply controller
9018.49.10.30	Dental articulators
9018.49.90.03	Apparatus for the administration of anaesthetic gases used in dental sciences
9018.49.90.05	Dental chairs
9018.49.90.06	Operating handpieces
9018.49.90.07	Other instruments and appliances, used in dental sciences (excluding dental drill engines, apparatus for the administration of anaesthetic gases, articulators, endodontic depth measuring gauges, occlusal programming units, chairs, operating handpieces)

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Foreign Trade data	Quantity of imports Value of imports ($)

Further information

Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports Detailed Commodity Tables (5437.0).

International Merchandise Trade, Australia (5422.0).

AUSTRALIAN HARMONIZED EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AHECC)

Purpose

To classify goods exported from Australia.

Background

The Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification (AHECC) is designed:
- for use by exporters and agents to classify goods when providing export declarations to the Australian Customs Service (ACS); and
- to assist statistical users in the interpretation of export statistics published by ABS.

The AHECC, with a few exceptions, is directly comparable with the 6 digit base of the Australian Harmonized Customs Tariff (see below) for statistical purposes.

In the health field, export data can be used to examine the quantity of medical equipment and supplies that are exported from Australia.

Broad categories

01	Live animals; animal products
02	Vegetable products
03	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes
04	Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes
05	Mineral products
06	Products of the chemical or allied industries
07	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof
08	Raw hides and skins, leather, fur skins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)
09	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork
10	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof
11	Textiles and textiles articles
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin
15	Base metals and articles of base metal
16	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment
18	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof
19	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
20	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques

Example

18 Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof

90 Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof

9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, including scintigraphic apparatus, other electro-medical apparatus and sight-testing instruments:

9018.1 Electro-diagnostic apparatus (including apparatus for functional exploratory examination or for checking physiological parameters):

9018.11.00 Electro-cardiographs
9018.12.00 Utrasonic scanning apparatus
9018.13.00 Magnetic resonance imaging apparatus
9018.14.00 Scintigraphic apparatus
9018.19.01 Other
9018.20.00 Ultra-violet or infra-red ray apparatus

9018.3 Syringes, needles, catheters, cannulae and the like:

9018.31.00 Syringes, with or without needles
9018.32.00 Tubular metal needles and needles for sutures
9018.39.00 Other

9018.4 Other instruments and appliances, used in dental sciences:

9018.41.00 Dental drill engines, whether or not combined on a single base with other dental equipment
9018.49.00 Other
9018.50.00 Other ophthalmic instruments and appliances
9018.90.00 Other instruments and appliances

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Foreign Trade data	Quantity of exports Value of exports ($)

Further information

Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification (AHECC), 1996 edition (1233.0).

Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports Detailed Commodity Tables (5436.0).

International Merchandise Trade, Australia (5422.0).

GOVERNMENT PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION (GPC)

Purpose

To classify government outlay or expenditure transactions by the purpose served.

Background

The Government Purpose Classification (GPC) is used in Government Finance Statistics to classify outlay or expenditure transactions. In the health field, data classified to the GPC can be used to study government outlays on health (category 05) and health-related fields, such as sport (category 08).

Broad categories

01 General public services
02 Defence
03 Public order and safety
04 Education
05 Health
06 Social security and welfare
07 Housing and community amenities
08 Recreation and culture
09 Fuel and energy
10 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
11 Mining and mineral resources, other than fuels; manufacturing and construction
12 Transport and communications
13 Other economic affairs
14 Other purposes

Example

05 Health
- 051 Hospital and other institutional services and benefits
  - 0511 General hospitals
  - 0512 Repatriation hospitals
  - 0513 Mental health institutions
  - 0514 Nursing homes
  - 0518 Hospital and other institutional services, not elsewhere classified
  - 0519 Hospital benefits

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Government Finance Statistics Government Financial Estimates	Government outlays and expenditure by purpose served ($million)

Further information

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (5204.0).

Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia (1217.0).

Government Finance Statistics, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods (5514.0).

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0).

INPUT–OUTPUT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (IOCC)

Purpose

To provide a framework to relate commodities to industries of origin.

Background

The structure of the IOCC consists of industry-of-origin headings (based on ANZSIC) with detailed commodity items shown under each heading. At its most detailed level, the IOCC comprises approximately 1100 individual commodity items.

Broad categories

1	Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping
2	Forestry and Fishing
3	Mining
4	Meat and Dairy Products
5	Other Food Products
6	Beverages, Tobacco Products
7	Textiles
8	Clothing and Footwear
9	Wood and Wood Products
10	Paper, Printing and Publishing
11	Petroleum and Coal Products
12	Chemicals
13	Rubber and Plastic Products
14	Non-metallic Mineral Products
15	Base Metals and Products
16	Fabricated Metal Products
17	Transport Equipment
18	Other Machinery and Equipment
19	Miscellaneous Manufacturing
20	Electricity, Gas, Water
21	Construction
22	Wholesale Trade
23	Retail Trade
24	Repairs
25	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants
26	Transport and Storage
27	Communication Services
28	Finance and Insurance
29	Ownership of Dwellings
30	Property and Business Services
31	Government Administration
32	Education
33	Health and Community Services
34	Cultural and Recreational Services
35	Personal and Other Services

Example

28 Finance and Insurance
7401 Insurance
74210010 Health Insurance Services

33 Health and Community Services
8601 Health Services
86100010 Hospital and Nursing Home Services
86210010 Medical Services
86230010 Dental Services
86320010 Optometry and Optical Dispensing: Health Services not elsewhere classified
86330010 Ambulance Services
86340010 Community Health Centre Services (medical and paramedical)
86400010 Veterinary Services
86401980 General Government Consumption of Fixed Capital

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Australian National Accounts	Australian production Private final consumption expenditure Gross fixed capital expenditure (all data items are published in $ million)

Further information

Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables, Commodity Details **(5215.0).**

TYPE OF NON–PRIVATE DWELLING

Purpose

To classify dwellings (other than private dwellings) enumerated in the Census of Population and Housing.

Background

For the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, dwellings which are not private dwellings (for example, hospitals and nursing homes) are categorised according to the following classification.

Broad categories

1	Hotel, motel
2	Nurses quarters
3	Staff quarters
4	Boarding house, private hotel
5	Boarding school
6	Residential college, hall of residence
7	Public hospital (not psychiatric)
8	Private hospital (not psychiatric)
9	Psychiatric hospital or institution
10	Hostel for the disabled
11	Nursing home
12	Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)
13	Hostel for the homeless, night shelter, refuge
14	Childcare institution
15	Corrective institution for children
16	Other welfare institution
17	Prison, corrective and detention institution for adults
18	Convent, monastery, etc.
19	Other and not classifiable
&&	Not stated
@	Not applicable

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Census of Population and Housing	Type of non-private dwelling

Further information

Characteristics of Persons in Health Institutions, Australia, Census of Population and Housing 1986 (4347.0).

1996 Census Dictionary (2901.0).

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION (SITC)

Purpose To classify goods imported into and exported from Australia.

Background The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is used by the ABS in standard foreign trade publications to categorise import and export data for international comparison.

Broad categories

0 Food and live animals
1 Beverages and tobacco
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
5 Chemical and related products, not elsewhere specified
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Example

8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- 87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, not elsewhere specified
  - 872 Instruments and appliances, not elsewhere specified, for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences
    - 872.1 Dental instruments and appliances, not elsewhere specified
      - 872.11 Dental drill engines, whether or not combined on a single base with other dental equipment
      - 872.19 Other dental instruments and appliances
    - 872.2 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences (including sight-testing instruments but excluding electro-diagnostic and radiological instruments and apparatus)
      - 872.21 Syringes, needles, catheters, cannulae and the like
      - 872.25 Ophthalmic instruments and appliances, not elsewhere specified
      - 872.29 Other instruments and appliances
    - 872.3 Mechanotherapy appliances; massage apparatus; psychological aptitude testing apparatus; ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus; other breathing appliances and gas masks (excluding protective masks having neither mechanical parts nor replaceable filters)
      - 872.31 Mechanotherapy appliances; massage apparatus; psychological aptitude-testing apparatus
      - 872.33 Ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus
      - 872.35 Other breathing appliances and gas masks (excluding protective masks having neither mechanical parts nor replaceable filters)
    - 872.4 Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture (e.g. operating tables, examination tables, hospital beds with mechanical fittings, dentists' chairs); barbers' chairs and similar chairs with rotating, reclining and elevating movements; part of the foregoing articles

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
Foreign Trade data	Quantity of exports Value of exports ($) Quantity of imports Value of imports ($)

Further information

Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports Detailed Commodity Tables (5436.0).

Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports Detailed Commodity Tables (5437.0).

International Merchandise Trade, Australia (5422.0).

United Nations Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, ***Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification***, Revision 3, New York, 1994.

PROVIDERS OF ASSISTANCE

Purpose

To classify the types of providers of assistance to people with a disability and/or persons aged 60 years or more who need help who responded to the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Background

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers collected information about the type of assistance received by people with a disability and persons aged 60 years or more who need help. A two digit provider code was allocated to each type of provider of assistance.

Broad categories

Informal

Usual residents

- 01 Spouse/partner
- 02 Mother
- 03 Father
- 04 Daughter
- 05 Son
- 06 Daughter-in-law
- 07 Son-in-law
- 08 Other relative – female
- 09 Other relative – male
- 10 Friend/neighbour – female
- 11 Friend/neighbour – male

Non-usual residents

- 21 Spouse/partner
- 22 Mother
- 23 Father
- 24 Daughter
- 25 Son
- 26 Daughter-in-law
- 27 Son-in-law
- 28 Other relative – female
- 29 Other relative – male
- 30 Friend/neighbour – female
- 31 Friend/neighbour – male

Formal

- 41 Home care/home help/council handyperson
- 42 Community/home nursing
- 43 Privately arranged help/commercially provided service
- 44 Meals on wheels (only applicable to meal preparation activity)
- 45 Voluntary community assistance scheme
- 46 Physiotherapist
- 47 Chiropodist/podiatrist
- 48 Speech therapist (only applicable to verbal communication activity)
- 49 Other formal provider

Establishments

- 51 Staff of establishment
- 52 Medical officer/other personnel based outside establishment
- 53 Voluntary community assistance scheme
- 54 Relatives
- 55 Friends

Collection(s) in which this classification is used	*Examples of applications of this classification*
1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	Informal providers of assistance who are usual residents Informal providers of assistance who are not usual residents Formal providers of assistance Number of informal and formal providers Main provider of assistance

Further information ***Disability, Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package*** (4432.0).

APPENDIX ABS HEALTH AND HEALTH-RELATED COLLECTIONS

PAST COLLECTIONS

The following national surveys addressed health-related issues but were not collected on an ongoing basis:

Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments 1974
Australian Health Survey 1977-78
Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption Patterns 1977
Hearing and the use of Hearing Aids (persons aged 15 years or more) 1978
Dental Health (persons aged 15 years or more) 1979
Sight, Hearing and Dental Health (persons aged 2-14 years) 1979
Sight Problems and the use of Glasses/Contact lenses (persons aged 15 years or more) 1979
Children's Dental Survey 1983
Rubella Immunisation Survey 1983
Children's Immunisation Survey 1983
Australian Health Survey 1983
Road Traffic Accidents (discontinued in 1990)

REGULAR COLLECTIONS

The following national collections are conducted on a regular basis:

Cause of Deaths collection (annual)
Perinatal Deaths collection (annual)
Private Health Establishments collection (annual)
Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients (annual)
Government Finance statistics (annual)
National Accounts (annual)
National Health Survey (every five years)
Household Expenditure Survey (every five years)
Census of Population and Housing (every five years)

IRREGULAR COLLECTIONS

The following national collections are conducted on an irregular basis:

National Nutrition Survey
Children's Immunization and Health Screening Survey
Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
Health Insurance Survey
Survey of Infant Sleeping Positions
Family Survey
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities
Time Use Survey

INTEGRATED ECONOMIC DATA COLLECTIONS

The following economic collections also provide information relevant to the health field:

Research and Development Surveys
Imports and Exports
Manufacturing Commodities
Enterprise Statistics - including retail industries
Retail Industry

1995-96 COLLECTIONS

The following national collections, which address health-related issues, were conducted or will be conducted by ABS in 1995/96:

1995 National Health Survey

The 1995 National Health Survey is the second survey in the series. It is intended that the results of this survey will be highly comparable with those of the 1989-90 National Health Survey.

1995 National Nutrition Survey	The National Nutrition Survey was conducted in conjunction with the 1995 National Health Survey. It will provide detailed food and nutrient data for the Australian population.
1995 Children's Immunisation and Health Screening Survey	The purpose of this survey is to establish the immunisation status of children aged 0-6 years relative to the recommended National Health and Medical Research Council children's immunisation schedule, and to describe screening patterns of children aged 0-14 years for sight, hearing and dental health problems.
Survey of Mental Health and Well-Being	A survey of mental health and well-being is planned to be undertaken in early 1997. The aim of the survey is to collect data on the prevalence of major mental disorders, the extent of disability as a result of mental illness and utilisation of mental health services.
Population Survey Monitor (PSM)	The PSM is a quarterly ABS survey designed to provide a survey vehicle for topics of interest put forward by external agencies and organisations. Contact: Population Survey Monitor (08) 237 7303. The following topics were included in the PSM in 1995 and 1996.
Asthma incidence	From November 1993 to February 1995, the PSM asked questions to determine the incidence of asthma in the community, in particular how debilitating the illness was, and what measures were being taken to combat its effects.
Breast cancer awareness	In February 1996, the PSM collected information from women aged 30–69 years about their knowledge of breast cancer symptoms and causes. Additional data was collected on breast self–examination and mammograms.
Health risk factors	This topic was included in the PSM from November 1993 to May 1995 and gathered information on smoking, alcohol consumption, exercise and height and weight. These are often considered contributing factors to lifestyle or preventable diseases such as heart disease, lung cancer and chronic heart disease.
Mental health	In August 1995, the PSM asked questions to ascertain the public's knowledge and beliefs about the mental disorders schizophrenia and depression.
Nutrition	In August 1995 and February 1996, the PSM asked a series of questions on the consumption of vegetables and fruit. Information was also collected on the type of milk consumed and whether people trim fat from meat.
Self–assessed health and well-being	This topic was included in the PSM in May 1994, November 1994 and May 1995. Self completion questionnaires were distributed to people around Australia asking questions designed in the USA to measure physical and mental well being. Questions concentrated on people's ability to do common tasks and whether physical or emotional problems interfered with normal social activities.
Sports participation	Between August 1993 and February 1996, the PSM collected detailed information on people's involvement in sporting activities organised by clubs and associations and those undertaken socially with family and friends. Data on the type of activities undertaken, the time spent and cost involved in participating were collected along with reasons for discontinuing sports which were previously undertaken regularly.

Sports participation by children

Between November 1994 and February 1996, the PSM collected data on sporting activities undertaken by both primary and secondary school students to determine what type of sports were played, whether they were organised by a school, club or association and whether they were played during school hours.

Vitamin and mineral supplement usage

In August 1995 and February 1996, the PSM collected baseline information on the population's use of vitamin and mineral supplements. This data will help monitor the impact of the implementation of a new food standard which deals with the addition of vitamins and minerals to food.

Work-related health problems

From May 1994 to February 1995, the PSM collected data on work related injuries, illnesses and diseases. Specifically, information was sought on the number of work days lost, and how much work performance was reduced due to work related injuries. Additional data was gathered from those people who were unable to find work because of a work related injury.

STATE COLLECTIONS

The following health-related collections have been conducted at the State level.

New South Wales

Bicycle Usage and Safety (NSW) 1988
Household Safety, Sydney 1992
Work–related Injuries and Illnesses (NSW) 1993
Community Fire Safety (NSW) October 1994

Contact: Information Services Section (02) 268 4611.

Victoria

Domiciliary Services Survey (Victoria) 1986
Safety in the Home, Melbourne, 1992
Sports Participation (Victoria) 1989

Contact: Statistical Services Section (03) 9615 7613.

Queensland

Health and Welfare Establishments (Queensland) annual 1970/71-1991/92
Smoking Behaviour (Queensland) 1985
Crime and Safety Survey (Queensland) 1995

Contact: Output and Dissemination Section (07) 3222 6337.

Western Australia

Alcohol Consumption Patterns (Western Australia), October 1985
Child Health Survey (Western Australia) 1993
Crime Victims Survey (Western Australia) October 1991

Contact: Information Services Section (09) 360 5140.

South Australia

Medical Practitioners (South Australia) 1993–94
Medical Practitioners and Pathology Services (South Australia) 1993–94

Contact: Information Services Section (08) 237 7100.

Tasmania

Health Issues (Tasmania) October 1995

Contact: Statistical Services Section (002) 20 5856.

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1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, Information Paper, Cat. no. 6527.0, ABS, Canberra.

1989-90 National Health Survey User's Guide, Cat. no. 4363.0, ABS, Canberra.

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Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables, Commodity Details, 1989-90, Cat. no. 5215.0, ABS, Canberra.

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Cat. no. 5204.0, ABS, Canberra.

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) - Information Paper, Cat. no. 1221.0, ABS, Canberra.

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) - Statistical Classification, Cat. no. 1222.0, ABS, Canberra.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Commodity Classification (ANZSCC), Cat. no. 1254.0, ABS, Canberra.

Australian Standard Research Classification (ASRC), Cat. no. 1297.0, ABS, Canberra.

Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia, Cat. no. 6277.0, ABS, Canberra.

Causes of Death, Australia, Cat. no. 3303.0, ABS, Canberra.

Characteristics of In-patients of health institutions, Australia, Census of Population and Housing 1986, Cat. no. 4347.0, ABS, Canberra.

Characteristics of Persons Employed in Health Occupations, Australia, Census of Population and Housing 1991, Cat. no. 4346.0, ABS, Canberra.

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Classification Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia, Cat. no. 1217.0, ABS, Canberra.

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Families in Australia: A Guide to Content and Procedures March 1992-May 1992, Cat. no. 4415.0, ABS, Canberra.

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2121900012943
ISBN 0 642 18124 1

Recommended retail price: $22.00

ABS Catalogue No. 1219.0 **Health Classifications Used in the Australian Bureau of Statistics** 1996